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WM. PARLAN
Hongkong, 17th February, 1899.

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B. J. BARLOW.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1901. [al480]

NOTICE.

THE GREEN FOOTBALL SHIRTS lent to Mr. ROSS for the Scotch Team in the Match Scotland v. The World at the close of last season not having been returned, any player in possession of the same is requested to return them to the Officer Commanding E Company, R.W.F. Murray Barracks, Hongkong, 2nd July 1961.

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NET	30.00	—
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We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 3rd July, 1901

News from North China is the reverse of encouraging. Within the past few days we have heard that the rebellious chiefs, Prince Tuan and General Tung Fushiang are actually attempting to prevent by force of arms the return of the Imperial Court to Peking. The former is reported to be marching on Peking itself, while the latter is said to be going to Taiyuanfu. The first part of the story does not seem probable, unless Prince Tuan possesses some remarkable power of locomotion, for he was but a short time ago in the recesses of Mongolia. That Tung Fushiang, however, is making for Taiyuanfu is supported by the appeal, dated the 10th ult., of the Roman Catholic Vicar-General there for German troops to defend the place. Considering the advanced state of the evacuation proceedings, it is difficult to see how the Vicar-General expects German forces suddenly to reach the heart of Shansi. It is of course eminently desirable that no anti-Imperial army should occupy so important a point between Hsinifu and Peking as is Taiyuanfu. But a march of European troops into Shansi, unless at the desire of the Chinese Government, would certainly precipitate a worse crisis than ever. If Taiyuanfu is actually threatened, it should be defended by the Imperial army, whatever that may now be, or better by the drilled troops of the Viceroy of Chihli and the Hu Kuang. The loyal Viceroy has at his disposal far better Chinese soldiers than any General Tung Fushiang can now command. The Allies should of course do all that is in their power to assist the party of order. In some degree, at least, we have helped to disorganise the military and police system of China, so that it becomes our duty, as well as our advantage, to do all we can to build it up again on a sounder basis.

The main difficulty in the position lies in the fact that the Imperial Court, whose return to Peking is so essential to the welfare of China, cannot be stirred up to cast ceremonial to the winds and leave Hsinifu at once. The date of return has now been fixed by edict for the 1st September, and it will be a piece of rare fortune if when that day arrives the Court is on its way to the old capital. The Emperor is still, it would seem, a helpless prisoner. Indeed he is, as Mr. Coxon is reported by SUN YAT-SEN

to have called him, "a very child," and the idea of his being able to assert himself need not be entertained. As for those who now guide the Imperial will, they seem amenable to fear and to pressure from the loyal Viceroy. The only way in which they can be reached is through these same Viceroy. The one possible solution of the problem appears to be a further stiffening of the friendly officials by the advice of the Allies. This policy has achieved the best results throughout the crisis of last year and this, and it will be by a continuance of it, if at all, that the crisis will be brought to an end. A fresh demonstration of European military force would be fatal, but a vigorous display on the part of the patriotic Viceroy promises to save the situation. If it is necessary, they can oppose to outlaws like Prince Tuan, Tung, and their followers an army better in every way. In the meantime they can keep up the pressure on the timid and vacillating Court. This at least seems to be China's best hope.

The transport *Umta* arrived here from the North yesterday with mules and a section of the Native Hospital Corps.

Captain Baneroff, R.W.F., has been granted eight months' leave on medical certificate, the leave to date from the 20th ult.

On the 25th ult. the vessels in Amoy harbour included the German cruiser *Goer* and the Customs Revenue cruiser *Chuenkian*.

The *Universal Gazette* learns that the Plenipotentiaries at Peking have given the contract of lighting the streets of Peking to Messrs. Mandi and Co., of Tientsin.

The chartered transport *Clavering* left this port yesterday afternoon at two o'clock for the North, followed by the transport *Rajah*. The steamer *Rinda* is to leave to-day also for the North.

The pumping out of the dredger *Ganton River* was commenced yesterday, but the work had to be stopped on account of the existence of several leaks. Operations will be resumed to-day.

The Hongkong Volunteer Corps parades at Headquarters on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 5.15 p.m., when H.E. the Governor will present his Shield for musketry for the winning team, "D" Company.

At the annual meeting of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai on the 25th ult., the only special matter was an expression of regret at the departure of Mr. Byron Brown, H.B.M.'s Consul-General.

The Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce informed us yesterday morning that the Chamber learnt from the Government that a telegram has been received from H.B.M.'s Consul at Foochow to the effect that quarantine is imposed at that port on vessels from Hongkong, Swatow, and Amoy. Later we received a Government notification to the same effect.

The attention of readers is drawn to the Volunteer promenade concert, in aid of the Band fund, at Headquarters this evening, commencing at nine o'clock. The programme is an excellent one, and includes such well-known entertainers as Mr. G. P. Lammert, Arm-Sergeant, and Sergeant French. The band of the 3rd Madras Light Infantry is responsible for the instrumental part of the programme.

The latest report states that the Manchurian railway is making fast progress, and connection with Vladivostok will be effected in the near future. Russia intends to station two army corps in Manchuria and Eastern Siberia, ostensibly for the protection of the railway. Each corps will consist of 25,000 men and one will be stationed at Blagorodchansk and the other in Manchuria. The latter corps will be placed at the disposal of General Sakaroff. The railway from Port Arthur has been laid as far as Sungaie and the work is being pushed on vigorously.

Commenting on the remarkable bravery of the Japanese soldiers, a New York war correspondent says:—"When the Allies lay under fire from the walls of Tientsin, the Japanese held two rows of huts along the south canal. Between these two rows was an open space, commanded by the Chinese fire. A soldier was started with a verbal order across this zone. Within thirty yards he fell dead. Another soldier instantly dashed out with the message, and he fell likewise. Like clockwork a third soldier ran out, and there was a roar of cheers from the Allies as the brave Japanese made the trip in safety."

The *Manila Times* special correspondent thus describes the recently surrendered insurgent General Calles:—"He is built in a slight mould with delicate features. His hair is jet black, his eyes penetrating, and he has what the ladies would call a 'duck of a moustache.' On the whole his appearance is decidedly prepossessing if slightly theatrical, an adjunct that is indispensable as regards Eastern nations. The blood of his Parisian father and his Bombay mother distinguish him from the Filipino natives around him. In address he is courteous with the extreme Spanish courtesy, but it is not overdone. His manners are the same as those of any gentleman. General Calles is but twenty-nine years, although looking much older. He speaks Spanish fluently, but is not, in spite of his French parentage, acquainted with a word of that language. Of cultured mind, he has thoroughly impressed his following with his personality. Aguilado is an abstraction with a flowery tongue, but Calles is a presence with a grip."

By the new licensing ordinance in Manila, boxing and sparring matches will be taxed \$25 each.

L'Avenir du Tonkin revives the discussion on the possibility of a deep water harbour for Tonkin, a project which was mooted in 1935.

The electric tramway to Hanoi is proceeding so rapidly that it is hoped it may be opened on the 14th inst.

Ten prominent and wealthy Chinese in Manila are said to have organised for a stavedoring corporation there with \$500,000 capital.

The squadron of Philippine Cavalry, consisting of four troops of mounted Mabalabes, will be retained in the Philippines under the U. S. Army Bill.

The United States naval garrison in Guam is reported to have become utterly demoralised through want of active service, and General Schröder is restoring order with a strong hand.

Rhinodermatitis has been spreading in the Philippines, especially in the island of Panay, where it has carried off large herds of cattle, and the American Board of Health finds itself much hampered in dealing with the epidemic by lack of proper means.

At the time when the water famine at Kuala Lumpur was at its height, the Lake water was pumped into the service reservoir. Thousands of dollars have been spent with this object, but in the meantime the Lake water has been analysed and found to be unfit for consumption.

We have received some copies of a new contemporary, by name *El Tenpo*, printed in Spanish at Iloilo, Island of Panay, in the Philippines. It is a neatly-printed four page daily, bright in character, and evidently appreciates the new order of things under American rule.

Among "Current Topics" noticed in the *Indian Medical Gazette* is an important discovery of Dr. Louis Parkes, that a solution of sodium bisulphide, in the proportion of one gramme to a pint of water, completely destroys the bacillus of typhoid fever, without impairing the potable quality of the water.

A private letter from Chefoo, to Shanghai mentions that Messrs. De Hoste, Taylor, Orr Ewing, Tjader, Moir Duncan, Cressy Smith, and some American missionaries have obtained permission of the British Minister with passports, and have gone forward towards Taiyuanfu—to welcome General Tung Fushiang, we suppose.

On the 18th ult. Mr. Alec Marsh gave a most successful concert at Tientsin, assisted by local amateurs. We note that Mr. Marsh sang "The Sailor's Grave," "O Star of Eve!" the Trenchard's song from *Corneas*, and "Beauty's Eyes," as well as the duet "Exile's" with Mr. E. I. Cockell. Mr. Marsh was to give another concert in Tientsin on the 29th ult. before leaving for the south.

The question whether there is a future for sugar planters in Java is now arousing attention there, says the *Strait Times* in its "Netherlands India" column. Pessimists say no. They admit that planters in that island have made enormous profits out of sugar in the last few years. But now the situation is changed for the worse. Sugar mills in Java, about 230 in number, will soon have to depend mainly upon Europe as a market. The Java article finds a closed market in Holland owing to the protection given to best sugar. There is no chance of this protective system being done away with for the present. In short there is no hope of a market in Holland. American capital is developing the Cuban sugar industry, which has every chance of occupying a privileged position in American market by the enjoyment of tariff advantages. Formosa, too, at Japanese prompting has many sugar-mills in operation. Thus, Java sugar is threatened in the United States and in Japan.

The Municipal Health Officer at Singapore reports a serious outbreak of malarial fever among the coolies employed on the Kallang Extension Works. Prior to the importation of a number of Punjabis from Assam in the beginning of March, malarial fever had been unknown among the Javanese employed at Kallang, but they began to be attacked soon after the arrival of the Punjabis. On examining the Punjabis, many were found to be suffering from enlarged spleens and anæmia, a previous history of malarial fever. That the infection was not contracted from the turning up of the soil is clear from the fact that the Chinese who were chiefly employed in this work escaped and Javanese who were not employed in excavation were attacked. The Javanese and Punjabi quarters were immediately adjacent to each other—in one case Javanese and Punjabis occupied separate portions of the same building. Specimens of mosquitoes were collected and examined and the *anopheles* identified. Blood from one of these mosquitoes was found to contain the parasite. It seems highly probable that the disease was introduced by the Punjabis and conveyed from them to the other coolies by the mosquitoes. Mosquito-curtains have been provided, and a quantity of quinine and other medicines applied. Recommendations have also been made to have certain of the quarters line-washed, and other quarters, erected in the vicinity of pools where mosquitoes are likely to breed, removed to another site, and erected on a different plan. A number of the sufferers have left and their places taken by others, but the disease seems to have been checked by the precautions taken.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, 1st July, 8.40 p.m.

THE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States' receipts for the year which ended yesterday were \$585,548,809. The expenditure was \$509,947,206. Exports amounted approximately in value to \$1,503,000,000. The Treasury's gold reserve is \$500,000,000.

FRANCE AND FREE PORTS.

The united French Chambers of Commerce have petitioned the Government as to the necessity of establishing free ports at Marseilles, Bordeaux, Dunkirk, and Paris.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 29th June.

AMENDING THE ACCESSION OATH.

The Committee of the House of Lords has reported in favour of an amendment to the Accession Oath by the addition of a declaration affirming disbelief in transubstantiation, and declaring adoration of the Virgin contrary to the Protestant religion.

LONDON, 30th June.

MORE AMERICAN ATHLETIC VICTORIES.

At the London Athletic Club Meeting, the American Kraenzlein won the 120 yards' hurdles in 15.9/5 seconds, beating the British amateur record of 15.4/5 seconds. The high jump was won by the American Baxter with 6 feet 2 inches.

LONDON, 30th June.

THE GREAT MOTOR RACE.

The great motor race between Paris and Berlin was won by the Frenchman Fournier. The warmth of the reception of the motorists everywhere in Germany was remarkable. At a banquet given by the German Automobile Club, the Duke of Ratibor, in toasting President Lobet, referred to the great and gracious French nation.

THE PLAGUE.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 14 fresh cases of plague (Chinese), and 14 deaths (13 Chinese, one other Asiatic).

Mrs. Aloysia dos Remedios, who was removed from 12, Bellicio Terrace, on Monday, suffering from plague, died in the Kennedytown Plague Hospital yesterday morning.

The European patients are all doing well.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Indian Colonists in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, prior to the British conquest of the Boer States, were placed under certain disabilities by the special legislation which had been framed to restrict their rights and liberties, and they appealed more than once to the Secretary of State for the British Colonies, complaining of the weight and irksomeness of the yoke which the Boers placed upon them. A short abstract of the laws, which clipped the Indian Colonist under Boer regime, is as follows:—Every Indian was compelled to take out a Registration Ticket for 2s; when the officials treated the Indians as the natives of the soil, they insisted upon their taking out shilling travelling passes; the railway regulations prevented Indians from travelling first or second class; no Indian could own native gold, or take out a digging license. This did not operate as a restriction, as the Indians did not go in for speculation. Law 3, of 1885, gave the Government the right to point out to the Indians, for sanitary purposes, certain locations for habitation. An attempt was made before the War to send away all the Indians in Johannesburg to a location nearly five miles from the central part of the town, where it was proposed to restrict their trade also. Certain by-laws in Pretoria prevented the use by the Indians of foot-paths and public vehicles. In the late Orange Free State, the disabilities were not quite so numerous, but were sufficiently onerous to prevent an Indian trading, or owning property, or settling in the country. On the demolition of the Boer Governments, the Indian population looked for brighter times and less harsh treatment, but to their mortification and disappointment, the British conquerors have, for the present at all events, unceremoniously enforced the same disabilities upon all the ordinances of the late owners of the country, and enforced them with strict British regularity. The Boer did not enforce them in all their details, because his Government was lax, but now it is a case of chastisement with a vengeance, and the native settler says that it almost makes him sigh for a return to the comparative ease of the "whips." An extensively signed letter of protest has found its way to India, and the aid of the Indian Press is implored.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S FAREWELL.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Yesterday night, on the invitation of H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry A. Blake, G.O.M.G., a distinguished company, including many naval and military officers at present on this station, and representatives of the civil community of the Colony, assembled at Government House to meet Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, G.C.B., who has relinquished the command of the China station and is on the eve of departure for home. Those present were H.E. the Governor, Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, Major-General Gascoigne, Mr. Bell Irving, Commodore Powell, Sir Thomas Jackson, the Bishop of Victoria, Colonel Parrot, Hon. J. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., Captain Jellicoe, Capt. Tildard, Col. The O'Gorman, Captain Murray Ramsey, Hon. W. Chatham, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Col. Retallick, Capt. Pakenham, Col. Bertie, Major Littledale, Capt. Tuke, Commander Barrett, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Veitch, Mr. Turner, Hon. J. Thurlbarn, His Honour A. G. Wise, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Col. Hughes, Hon. F. A. May, Major Kettlewell, Capt. Trevelyan, Col. Welchman, Mr. Taylor, Mr. E. H. Sharp, Staff-Surgeon Vye, Mr. Norton Kayser, His Honour T. Sercombe Smith, Deputy Inspector General Drew, Hon. A. W. Brown, Col. Wheeler, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Irving, Capt. Orpen, Mr. Francis, Col. Toverham, Mr. Poste, Hon. W. Messer, Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. H. E. Pollock, Mr. Fair, Dr. Bell, Capt. Ward, Mr. Van der Ploffen, Mr. C. S. Sharp, Mr. Gillies, Mr. Motion, Mr. R. F. Johnston, Capt. Sanders, A.D.C., Lieut. Blake, A.D.C., and the representatives of the Press.

At the conclusion of the dinner, the health of the King, having been drunk, and also that of the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and the rest of the Royal Family, the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," proposed by Sir THOMAS JACKSON and answered by H.E. Major-General Gascoigne and Commodore POWELL, followed. His EXCELLENCY then rose to propose the toast of the evening, and said—I now ask you to join with me in drinking the health of my valued friend and guest, Sir Edward Seymour, and in wishing him God-speed on his retirement from this important command that he has filled for the past three and a half years with such brilliant success. Entering the Service during the throes of the Crimean War, Sir Edward Seymour received his baptism of fire in the Black Sea, and from that time to this he has never been for many years together beyond the sound of the shot and the roar of battle, whether on the coast of Africa, where he was wounded, in the Egyptian War, or three times on active service on what must now be to him the well-known coast of China. During this last period of service on the coast of China, Admiral Seymour's command has embraced probably the most thrilling period of the history of this Chinese Empire with Western Nations. Fifteen months ago China seemed to be in its usual state of practical quiescence. Now and again there were incidents that might be regarded as normal evidences of sub-acute irritation. But there was nothing to show the world at large that the Boer Movement in Shantung would involve almost all the northern provinces and would result in the carnival of blood that devastated the province of Chihli from that time down to a recent period. When those urgent messages of the 8th and 9th of June came to the fleets of the eight nations lying at Taku that the Legations were in grave peril and help must come at once or it would be too late, no time was lost in landing two thousand men, of whom 900 were British, and of this column Admiral Seymour took command. The history of that gallant attempt to relieve the Legations you have all read: The hurried advance in which not a moment was lost; the evident belief of everybody that Boer opposition would melt away like mist before the sun; the discovery that the railway was destroyed in front and broken up in rear, while the column was attacked with a dogged courage and pertinacity that proved how little we know of the possibilities in China, when the people are roused to a state of fanatical frenzy. For seven long days the column fought its way back, attacked day by day by Imperial troops, who had now joined the Boers, pounded by horse artillery that they could not reach, and slowly dragging the junk laden with their ever-increasing tale of wounded over the shallow waters of the Peiho. Every village and town was doggedly defended and had to be taken by assault. At the assault upon the large town of Peitsang the Admiral lost for a time the service of his flag captain, and right hand, Captain Jellicoe, who fell shot clean through the lung, but whom I welcome among us this evening once more hale and sound. At length, weary and fagged, with ammunition expended and almost the last ration consumed, the column flung itself into the Arsenal at Heiku—that was gallantly carried by a charge of British marines under Colonel Johnston, and where it found supplies of rice and stores of ammunition that enabled them to repel the continued attacks upon it until its ultimate relief by a column from Tientsin, when it returned, having lost one seventh of the force in killed and wounded. It was a gallant attempt, and the undoubted courage of the unceasing attacks was the measure of the valor of those who brought their wounded safely through. And all through that trying time Admiral Seymour gave another proof that in him England possesses a man with all the best qualities of a leader—quickness of conception, courage in action, and coolness in difficulties. Unsuccessful as was that attempt it was, as I say, gallantly made, and in looking back upon the episode Sir Edward Seymour may well remember Addison's couplet—

It is not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it."

On the initiative of Sir THOMAS JACKSON, the company rose and sang "He's a jolly good fellow," and gave three rousing cheers for Sir Edward Seymour.

This was the last toast on the card, and the National Anthem having been played, the company dispersed.

So much for Sir Edward Seymour as a warrior, but history will assuredly one day tell how deeply we are indebted to him for the statesmanlike qualities that have done so much to assuage the difficulties of the past twelve months. We will say nothing of an iron hand, but surely an iron determination to support the dignity and the interests of his country was never clothed in a more courteous exterior, and I believe that Sir Edward Seymour carries away with him the friendship as well as the respect of the allied leaders and the two great Viceroy on the Yangtze whose attitude of true patriotism during the late trying times ought to earn for them the deep respect of all right-thinking men. Personally I thank Sir Edward Seymour for the readiness with which he has always met every request from us as to precautions for the protection of this trade of Hongkong in the West River, and I wish him, as I know you do, God-speed and a long life of further usefulness in the noble profession of which he is so brilliant an ornament.

Admiral Sir EDWARD SEYMOUR, whose rising was the signal for prolonged applause, in reply, said—Sir Henry Blake and gentlemen, I rise with much pleasure to thank you for the very friendly, and yet, I must say, too flattering expressions with which you have kindly proposed my health, and also to thank you most sincerely for the extremely kindly way you have drunk the toast. It would be still more difficult for me to find words to express my feelings with regard to the position of last year, to which His Excellency has so kindly alluded. Anything that happened on that occasion was due more to the services of those who were with me, and let it be clearly understood that I refer equally to the forces of our own country and to those of the seven other nations who were with us. (Heard, hear.) The unanimity existing on that occasion was perfectly remarkable, and possibly almost unparalleled in the history of the eight nations brought together under such circumstances. I think the whole position is well summed up in what Shakespeare has said—"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." (Applause.) I shall leave China with very agreeable recollections. It is forty-four years since I first came into the harbour—possibly longer ago than, or as long ago as, anyone listening to me can remember. China undoubtedly has interested me more than any other part of the world. It will be with especially pleasing recollections that I shall part from Hongkong. This is, I think, one of the greatest sea-ports of the world, and a sea-port possessing the intensest importance to China, not only with regard to Britain, but also with regard to the other nations. To have been entertained here by His Excellency the distinguished Governor of this Colony, and to be met by and have my health drunk by the gentleman representative of the Colony, is an honour and pleasure I shall never forget. I do not wish to talk about myself more than I can possibly help, but I cannot help remembering I have had the honour of serving under Sir M. C. Seymour and Sir James Hope—two distinguished Admirals not forgotten in China yet. I have endeavoured, though only in an unworthy way, to set those two Admirals before me as my models. (Applause.) I have noticed a great many changes in China. Buildings have sprung up like mushrooms both here and in Kowloon, but I do not allude so much to these changes as to other changes less visible to the eye, but more pertinent to the mind—changes of a commercial nature. When I came to Hongkong forty-four years ago as a midshipman, I might almost say we were without rivals in the commercial supremacy of the Far East. There were some French who tried their qualities, sometimes in war, sometimes in commerce, and therefore honourable and pleasing qualities. Now we have American and German merchants who rival the British merchants. These are the changes, and though rivalry—I say it in no unpleasant sense—now exists in China, as long as that rivalry is honest, we wish our rivals that success and prosperity they may deserve. (Applause.) With regard to the event of the last twelve months in the North to which His Excellency has so eloquently and kindly alluded, the position was very serious, and no one feels more strongly than I do that our expedition was a failure. The world has been kind enough to judge it as an attempt not wrong to make, but I feel distinctly that those who took part in it and everyone of our countrymen who thinks about it know the fact to be as I have stated it. I cannot sit down without just alluding to the two Chinese Viceroy of the Yangtze upon whom His Excellency has commented. They are both well known to me, and I have the greatest regard for them. They are honourable gentlemen, and the term patriotic is, I consider, the most suitable that could be applied to their ruling. (Applause.) Such patriotic ruling is to the benefit of China, and will tend to the preservation of peace and that good feeling and harmony which ought to exist. Your Excellency and gentlemen, I will only ask you again to accept my deep gratitude for the way in which my health has been proposed and also for the way in which you have received the toast. It will be amongst the most pleasant recollections in my life, the evening I have spent amongst you now. (Prolonged applause.)

On the initiative of Sir THOMAS JACKSON, the company rose and sang "He's a jolly good fellow," and gave three rousing cheers for Sir Edward Seymour.

This was the last toast on the card, and the National Anthem having been played, the company dispersed.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Yokohama at 9 a.m. on the 1st inst., and left again at 2 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she was due to arrive at 1 p.m. on the 2nd inst.

THE SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA OF MACAO.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.
From recent notes appearing in these columns from our Macao correspondent, our readers will have seen that some excitement was caused in the Portuguese colony in connection with the late election of new directors of the Santa Casa da Misericordia. As an outcome of party politics, certain influences appear to have been published in the Portuguese press alleging the existence of corruption in the administration of the above institution. We have received from our correspondent the report of the Commission of Enquiry appointed by H.E. the Governor of Macao. The following is our correspondent's communication:—

Macao, 1st July.
At a meeting, held on the 19th June, of the Directors of the Santa Casa da Misericordia, it is resolved that His Excellency the Governor be requested to appoint a Committee to inquire into the direction of the Santa Casa during the last two years. In the letter to the Colonial Secretary asking for the inquiry, it was stated that the Board, being satisfied that the affairs of the institution had been conducted with earnestness, zeal, disinterestedness and honesty, cannot refrain from protesting against the insinuations and suspicions of their conduct which appeared in the newspaper *O Porvir*.

Accordingly, by Proclamation No. 40, dated the 21st June, 1901, the Commission was appointed. The following is a rough translation of the text of the proclamation:—

Whereas it is just that the right of defence should be accorded without restriction to those who seek it; and whereas the Board of the Santa Casa have requested that a Commission be appointed to inquire into their conduct with a view to defend themselves against the rumours that have been put into circulation in respect of their administration; and whereas the main subsidy of the Santa Casa da Misericordia is that derived monthly from the lottery, and it is desirable that this source of revenue be not impeded in any way and so retain the good name which it has earned; and whereas the Enquiry, if affecting the question of the lottery alone, will be the means of enlightening the Public in respect of its administration; it is therefore expedient to appoint a Commission consisting of the Chief Justice, Dr. Albano de Magalhães as president, with L. Cardoso and A. J. Brandão as members, to conduct a searching enquiry into the management of the affairs of the Santa Casa da Misericordia of Macao during the two years last passed.

By Proclamation No. 41 of the 22nd June, the Colonial Secretary was appointed chairman of the Commission *vice* Dr. Magalhães.

Having duly prosecuted their enquiry, the Commission forwarded their report, dated the 27th June, to the Governor, as follows:—

"Sir,—The Commission appointed by proclamation No. 40 of the 21st instant, to inquire into the management of the affairs of the Santa Casa da Misericordia of this city by the present board of directors, beg to submit to Your Excellency in this report the synthesis of their enquiry and the conclusions they have arrived at. On the day following their appointment, the Commission met at the offices of the benevolent institution in question. In the presence of the board of directors and with assistance of the *administrador do concelho* (a public officer) they examined and found that the cash in hand and other valuable securities, called with the respective entries in the books of the institution. The Commission then examined the books and found them to be duly authenticated and posted up to date, the accounts being kept by the double entry system as being the more convenient form of bookkeeping. The accounts relating to the lottery are kept in a separate set of books, in accordance with instructions framed by Government. No irregularity was observed as regards these books, and the cash balances arising from each monthly drawing of the lottery, as shown by the respective books, were duly and properly transferred to the 'general cash book.' The lottery has been the principal source of revenue of this institution and contributed to the increase of its funds, which have been employed in the purchase of shares of various public companies with their head offices in the neighbouring colony of Hongkong. The utmost caution has invariably dictated the choice of the investment of the funds in order to obtain the greatest security. The market rates of the day of the shares held by the Santa Casa show an appreciation of from 40 to 50 per cent. over and above the rates at which they were purchased. Furthermore, it should be noted that the dividends paid by the Companies represent an annual income of eight per cent. on the capital invested. Recently the board, duly authorised, sold the shares which they held in the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co., Ltd., so as to have the funds wherewith to make a loan to the *Real Senado*. This sale resulted in a profit equivalent to 18.51 per cent. This is good evidence of the successful administration of the institution and of the sound judgment that directs it.

"The institutions under the immediate charge of this corporation, like the St. Raphael Hospital, the asylums and others, are carefully managed. Their expenditure has not exceeded the sums authorised by the estimates.
"Moreover, the Commission have to state that this institution is at the present time in a very flourishing condition, due, no doubt, to an honest and judicious administration that has devoted its utmost care and zeal to the management of the lottery which is now most creditable, and that has strictly carried out the conditions imposed by Government for the drawing of the lottery and for its general management. The board have likewise properly observed the stipulations of the contract between the board and the concessionaires for the sale of the tickets. These concessionaires, having previously entered into a bond, receive the full number of the tickets according to the prospectus. The tickets are then sealed by them with their particular seals and then forthwith offered for sale in the manner best suited to their convenience, without the least interference in any respect on the part of the board of directors of the institution in question."

"The Colonial Secretary, in transmitting, by direction of the Governor, a copy of the Commission's report to the Governor of the Santa Casa, writes, under date the 28th June, 1901, as follows:—'His Excellency congratulates the board under your worthy presidency not only for the high degree of prosperity which the Santa Casa da Misericordia of Macao has now attained, but also for the careful, zealous, and honest administration which has presided over the destinies of so useful an institution, as clearly evidenced by the report of the Commission of Enquiry.'

While the men were still crowded about the courtyard, Cailles made a short speech in Tagalog, bidding his comrades good-bye, and urging them to return to their homes and become good American citizens. He was visibly labouring under a great strain and before he had finished he collapsed and fell to his knees. Water was brought and he was supported by his officers. He recovered very quickly and went to General Sumner's headquarters, where he introduced his officers and also his civil officials many of whom had been successfully carrying

on a government right under the noses of the Americans. He then accompanied the General and his staff to the bandstand in the main plaza and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. The ceremony was concluded by the playing of the National Anthem and then the officers went to lunch. In the afternoon the soldiers assembled and took the oath of allegiance and then they were liberated and allowed to go where they pleased.

AN AMERICAN DESERTER CAUGHT.
Deserter Frank Meekin, 37th U.S. Volunteers, came into town and surrendered with the insurgents. He has been with Cailles for months on the mountains. He was not discovered until about noon-time, and then he was confined in the guard-house in irons. It is expected that he will be tried in Manila; though his status is somewhat indefinite. There is a clause on the not providing for the volunteer army, which cannot be finally interpreted without reference to Washington. Under this clause it may be that Meekin will escape, since his regiment was a volunteer organisation which was mustered out of the service some weeks ago.

This evening the inhabitants of the town will give Cailles and his officers a grand reception and dance, and to-morrow he will accompany General Sumner to Manila and visit General McArthur and President Taft.

His officers are a fine looking set of Filipinos. His chief of staff, Colonel Infante, spent some years in Hongkong and Australia, and speaks English. The men were fairly well uniformed and they drilled better than any Filipino troops that I have seen, but many of them are mere boys. Several bear ugly scars, of which they are justly proud.

There is much jealousy between the military men and the Federal Party leaders. Each side feels that Cailles's surrender is due to their particular efforts. There is no doubt that the Federals have been very active in bringing about surrenders and establishing communication and negotiations, but it should not be forgotten that troops have chased the Filipinos day and night until they were in a splendid frame of mind to consider surrenders. The final of Cailles's army breaks up the last organised opposition of any importance in the Island of Iloilo.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 2nd July.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

THE BUILDING COLLAPSE IN HIGH STREET.
The enquiry into the collapse of buildings Nos. 45 and 47, High Street, was resumed yesterday afternoon at 2.30 p.m.
Mr. Tooker suggested that Mr. Warren be recalled to answer a few more questions. This suggestion was accepted.
His Worship—What question do you suggest?
Mr. Tooker—Mr. Warren told you during the last examination that he did not examine the foundations. How then did he draw them on the plan?
Mr. Warren—I simply drew the foundations without previous examination.
Mr. Tooker—That is all I wish to ask.
Mr. Tooker, being recalled, stated in answer to Mr. Warren's previous statement as to its being the duty of a person drawing plans for reconstruction to examine first the foundation, but that this was never done, and he could not credit the statement.
His Worship—Have you ever known of a case where an architect refused to permit an addition to a building?
Mr. Tooker—I have known of cases where architects refused to increase the height of buildings after examining the foundation, declaring that the walls would not carry extra weight.
His Worship—Do you claim the extra weight brought down the buildings?
Mr. Tooker—Yes, Sir, the extra weight of the west wall and the two extra windows put in were the cause of the collapse.
Mr. Warren—With regard to Mr. Tooker's statement that the foundation was faulty, he said the wall was unable to bear the additional weight. I cannot see what has got to do with the foundation.
Mr. Tooker replied he meant both foundation and wall.
The contractor, Mok Li, was then called and said that he contracted to put on an extra floor on the houses 35 to 49.
Inspector Baker suggested that the witness be asked if he was not part owner of the buildings. Witness said he was.
His Worship—Whom did you get to draw the plan?
Mok Li—Mr. Warren.
His Worship—With reference to the plan, how is it that you pulled down of the western wall of No. 49 twelve feet more than was originally shown in the plan?
Mok Li—I was afraid the old wall was not strong enough to bear additional weight.
His Worship—Am I to understand then that you pulled down twelve feet more to build a stronger wall?
Mok Li—Yes.
His Worship—Why did you put in two extra windows?
Mok Li—I put in the two extra windows to make the wall stronger.
Mr. Tooker—Is he not aware that before he deviates from the plan in building, he must obtain permission from the Public Works Department?
Mok Li—Yes.
His Worship—Why did you not do it in this case?
No answer.
His Worship—The plan did not show the two extra windows and extra twelve feet of wall pulled away. Why did you not conform to it?
Mok Li—I cut the wall away to make the house stronger.
His Worship—The question is, why did you not conform to the plan?
Mok Li—The houses are my own and the expenses and loss have to come out of my own pocket.
His Worship—This is a peculiar sort of logic.
Asked why he did not tell Mr. Warren he was going to deviate from the plan, witness said that, as the houses were his own, he thought he could build as he liked, without further reference to others.
Mr. Tooker—How long have you been in the Colony as contractor?
Mok Li—Five years.
His Worship—Did Mr. Warren have anything to do with the superintendence of the buildings?
Mok Li—Yes.
His Worship—Did he ever come there?
Mok Li—Yes.
His Worship—How often?

on a government right under the noses of the Americans. He then accompanied the General and his staff to the bandstand in the main plaza and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. The ceremony was concluded by the playing of the National Anthem and then the officers went to lunch. In the afternoon the soldiers assembled and took the oath of allegiance and then they were liberated and allowed to go where they pleased.

BEFORE MR. KEMP.
ILLICIT OPIUM.
Chief Excise Officer Spooner presented a Chinese for being in possession of five ticals of dress opium without the necessary certificate. He was fined \$40.
DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.
John Garner, who had been arrested on Monday evening for being drunk and disorderly and released on \$5 bail, failed to appear to answer the charge. His bail was consequently ordered to be forfeited.
HAWKING WITHOUT A LICENSE.
There were a dozen cases of hawking vegetables without a license, and the customary punishment was exacted of a \$2 fine, or seven days' imprisonment.

RECKLESSLY DRIVING A TRUCK.
Sergeant McIlroy was patrolling in Des Vaux Road near Western Street on Monday afternoon, when he saw approaching a truck laden with packing boxes and propelled by two coolies. The horse obstructed the coolies' view, and they ran amongst some telephone wires, doing slight damage. They were arrested by the sergeant and at the Police Court were charged (1) with recklessly driving a truck, to the danger of passengers, and (2) damaging telephone wires, the property of the Government.

The defendants pleaded guilty, and their fines, with compensation of the damaged telephone wires, came to \$8.50 each.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

HONG KONG AND OKAWA.
Mr. Consul Hall in the just published report on the trade of Hong Kong and Okawa, says:—'A special interest attaches to the figures of the foreign trade of this district during 1899 as compared with previous years. For last year was the first in Japan's new career under the revised treaties which threw open the whole country to foreigners for residence and trade, and at the same time raised the rate of the old 5 per cent. tariff under which the commerce of the country had made such giant strides to a stiff protectionist rate of more than treble that amount on the average. There was also another change, which although not of the same intrinsic importance as the other two just mentioned, has a more immediate bearing on the task before me of comparing the movement of the trade of last year with its course in the few preceding years. This was a change in the mode of assessing for duty the value of imports. As has frequently been pointed out in previous trade reports, under the old tariff which expired with 1898, import duty was charged upon the value of the goods at the port of shipment, whereas under the new tariff the value is taken as at the port of discharge: making a difference of at least 15 per cent. additional in the estimated value of the goods. The importance of this change will, of course, diminish with each succeeding year; but for the purpose of comparing the figures of 1899 with previous years it claims prominent mention. It serves to explain some seeming anomalies in the comparative tables published by the Finance Department in the last Annual Customs Returns. The only notice of it in that Blue Book occurs in a note at the foot of the first page, which, without making any reference to the previous system of valuation, merely states that:—'The value of imported articles shall be the actual cost of the articles at the place of production or fabrication with the addition of packing charges, cost of transportation, insurance and other charges incurred up to the arrival of the articles at the port of importation.'

So much by way of preliminary precaution when dealing with the official figures as data for comparison. I have deemed it all the more necessary to mention the point as it seems to have been passed over in the comments of the native Press and even in some foreign journals.

It would appear, then, from the official returns that in 1899 the foreign trade of this district, that is, of the two parts of Kobe and Osaka, compared with the trade of the preceding year, was:—

Value.
Imports..... £12,922,880 £14,456,348
Exports..... 8,233,871 6,330,138
Total £21,156,751 £20,786,486

showing a considerable drop in imports, but a larger gain in exports, and on the total trade an apparent increase of over £370,000.

But when the correction required as above noted is made for the imports of 1898 by adding 15 per cent. the figures should stand thus:—

Value.
Imports..... £21,156,751 £21,156,751
Exports..... 1898..... 22,915,368
Total trade in 1899..... £44,072,119
Decrease in 1899..... £1,738,817

thus showing, instead of an increase of nearly 2 per cent., an actual decrease of over 7 per cent.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that 1898 was not altogether a normal year, inasmuch as there was a great influx of imports towards the close of it, in order to secure the advantage of the lower duties under the old expiring tariff. Against this consideration, however, must be weighed the fact that the rice crop of 1898 was much larger than the average, and should in the ordinary course have been followed by a marked expansion in the volume of foreign trade. On striking a balance of these opposing factors it is impossible to deny that 1899, the first year of the new tariff, was marked by an unprecedented check in the advance of the import trade of the port.

LIFE AND VIGOR FOR THE HAIR.—The only article which really possesses nutritive virtues for stimulating, and restoring the hair, is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It removes dandruff, keeps the hair from falling out, keeps the hair being injured by illness, and should always be used for children's hair; no other article imparts such a beautiful and dressy appearance to the hair as ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and if you have never used it, you are strongly advised to procure a bottle without delay, and continue using it; also in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold by Stores and Chemists. [1304-3]

Mok Li—I don't know.
Mr. Warren claimed never to have been there.
Mr. Tooker wished to know if Mr. Warren was paid for the superintendence of the buildings, but did not know if it was a fair question to ask.
Mr. Warren—I may mention to your Worship that I was only paid for drawing the plans and nothing more.

This closed the enquiry, His Worship stating that he was satisfied that the men died through injuries received in the collapse of the buildings according to Dr. Bell's evidence previously given, and that he would send the papers to the enquiry to the Attorney-General for decision.

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THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.
We have already published the report of the above Company. The following is the statement of accounts to 30th April, 1901:—

LIABILITIES.
Capital—
30,000 shares each \$10 paid up 300,000.00
30,000 shares each \$5 paid up 150,000.00
Sundry creditors..... 4,434.00
Dividends unclaimed..... 3,105.45
Balance of profit and loss account..... 55,831.89
\$513,421.34

ASSETS.
Plant, cost of, as per last account..... 230,354.23
Less amount provided for depreciation..... 24,354.23
Cost of plant, since added..... 52,348.01
Property, cost of land and buildings as per last account..... 60,938.00
Cost of buildings since added..... 20,531.08
Installation material, stock of Stores and coal, stock of..... 51,519.55
Tools, &c., stock of..... 8,150.97
Furniture, cost of, as per last account..... 1,310.50
Cost of furniture, since added..... 45.00
Insurance, value of unexpired portions of policies..... 640.00
Sundry debtors..... 15,711.15
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cash with..... 9,061.80
Cash, with agents..... 8,046.30
\$513,421.34

WORKING ACCOUNT.
Dr.
To installation material..... 32,454.39
To salaries and wages..... 32,328.44
To coal..... 20,432.22
To stores..... 10,315.85
To office expenses..... 4,000.00
To rent and taxes..... 3,919.75
To charges..... 2,075.64
To insurance..... 1,282.71
To repairs..... 580.22
To bad debts..... 219.80
To tools..... 210.40
To sundries..... 200.00
To amount carried to profit and loss account..... 51,782.48
\$171,814.32

Cr.
By gross earnings of the Company..... 170,749.25
By interest..... 1,017.32
By scrip and transfer fees..... 47.75
\$171,814.32

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
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To amount available for appropriation..... 55,831.89
Cr.
By amount of undivided profit, as per last account..... 1,049.41
By balance of working account, brought down..... 54,782.48
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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
MANAGER'S REPORT.
The Directors, the Hongkong Electric Company, Limited.
Gentlemen,—I have to report that the lamps and fans connected to the Company's Incandescent Lighting Service on the 1st June were equivalent to upwards of 13,400 lamps of 3 candlepower.

The number of arc lamps supplied, viz., 84, remains the same as at the date of my last report.

During the year, new and improved arc lighting dynamos have been laid down to take the place of the original dynamos, which had been in service for more than ten years. The new machines are giving every satisfaction.

The incandescent lighting plant has been increased by the erection of an improved pattern steam alternator to furnish supply during the daytime. This machine takes the place of one of the older pattern dynamos, and is found to be a great improvement as it is more suitable for the service of fans—I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. H. WICKHAM, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1901.

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EVERYBODY
WHO
KNOWS
ANYTHING
SAYS
THAT
CLUB
WHISKY
IS
THE
BEST.
\$12 PER DOZ.

H. PRICE & CO.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1901. [616]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
WITH CHAMBER FOR 10 CARTRIDGES,
FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong 3rd October, 1900. [75]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS
Established 1719.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality
Extra Dry (Green Seal)
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1895. [1271]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES
"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "BENALDER."
FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 5th prox., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 12th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th prox., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1901. [1623]

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE H.A.L. Steamship
"SILESIA,"
Captain Bahls, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underwriter and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 p.m. TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd July, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1901. [1601]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"PELEUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 29th inst.

</

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or before FRIDAY, the 5th of July, 1901.
The undersigned will not acknowledge any
Claims sent in after that date.

SIEMSEN & CO.

UNION OF HAMBURG UNDER-
WRITERS.
Insurers of Hull and Machinery of
S.S. "HAINAN."
Hongkong, 21st June, 1901.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

A NILE LOVE STORY.

BY
JAMES BAKER
(Author of "John Westcott," "The Glenview
Drama," "The Cardinal's Eye," &c.).

It was a grey, crisp morning, with quite a
respectable white fog veiling the domes and
minarets of the mosques in Cairo. But we were
going south, up the Nile, on into Nubia, leaving
even Cairo mists behind us, so what did we care
for this kind of England's climate: soon the
Mehemet Ali was churning up old Nile's brown
waters, our traps were all arranged in the
comfortable little berths, and we began to look
about to see with whom we should chum during
the six weeks to be spent on board the boat.

As a journalist I had plenty to do in inter-
viewing Mudirs or Omdahs, and studying the
work done since our occupation, but my com-
panion, Frank Clynton, had sought to do but
amuse himself, so he promptly strolled round
the ship to look up pleasant company.
Frank spelt his name with a y. His ancestors
had fought at Agincourt, and so the name was
written in the roll of the retinue of the Duke
of Gloucester, who fought on that fatal field.
Not Frank, should be victorious, he felt a pride in
his Egyptian name. He was a cynical
woman hater; loved to lead women on in con-
versation until they had made pretence of
knowledge of a subject, then put a pointed
question that discomfited them, and then with
crude courtesy helped them in their difficulty.

I was longing to see him caught by some
clever girl, who would fool him as women can
fool a man; he deserved it, but yet he was such
a good fellow at heart, I hoped his punishment
would be light. At present he seemed invul-
nerable, would some Egyptian Cleopatra make
an Atreus of him.

For many hours we were both on deck, for
we were nearing Memphis, where we should
get our first glimpse ashore, and see all our com-
panions.

In amongst the crowd of shouting Arabs we
passed as we landed, and a strident couple of
tall white asses were soon riding away, when
there passed me at full gallop, a young girl,
keeping her seat with difficulty. Here, sir!

She called as she passed. "Sir," with a shriller
accent, Frank followed up to her. "Just you
tell this boy not to bang this donkey; every
time he does I nearly go off." Her accent
betrayed her for an American. Our riding up
lessened the vigour of her mount, and she was
able to place her hat firmly upon her head,
instead of its floating away behind, to press her
dark wavy hair into order, and as Clynton was
assuring her he would prevent the Arab
"banging" her steed, there rode past us an
English girl and the young doctor of the ship.

Mr. Clynton has just saved me, cried the
American, and the English girl laughed
heartily at her rambling appearance, and said,
as she rode on, "Congratulations Mr. Clynton
on his rescue."

"Who is that?" said Frank.
"That's the ship's doctor, he's just got to
cure us if we get fever, and we've all got to
get it, they say."

"I meant the lady."
"Oh, Miss Dacre. She came on board the
Orons at Gih. Don't you know her?"

"No."

"Well, you'd better, she's just nice."

"So the doctor seems to think."

The doctor was riding close to Miss Dacre
with his head bent towards her.

"It's well to keep friends with the doctor on
this trip," said the American.

That evening when all were on board again,
and the little steamer was puffing along past
tall palms that came out dark against the sky,
and oxen and camels, with the Arabs leading
them, were silhouetted black against the orange
glow, the deck was crowded with chattering
talking over the day's adventures: a musical
German Baron was rattling over German and
English melodies on the piano, a little group
near him sometimes joining in low harmonies.

Helen Dacre was seated with her mother in
low deck chairs, and just as Frank and his new
friend, the little American (whom I had found
by the passenger list was a Miss Jane White-
house, of Philadelphia), came on deck, the doctor
was leaning over them, insisting they must have
wraps: as he disappeared down the gangway,
Miss Whitehouse drew a chair in front of the
Dacres, and with a wave of her hand beckoned
Frank to join them.

All were in evening dress, and Helen Dacre's
finely cut features, dark wavy hair, and white
well-modelled neck and full bust, were lit in half
light by the star-glow of the sunset sun and
the lamps that hung above her head from the
awning.

She was a petite Cleopatra, but an intellectual
one, I thought, as I leaned against the gunwale,
and watched the group.

"Mr. Clynton, spelt with a y mind, and he's
just downright particular about that, says he
does not know you, and so I've just brought him
along," said Miss Jane.

Frank bowed an acknowledgement of this
queer introduction.

"We met very closely before to-day. I fear
I startled you near the tomb of Apis."

"Was it you?" exclaimed Miss Dacre, "stand-
ing near that great tomb? You did startle me.
I wanted to get into the darkness alone to
imagine what it all meant, and your white
figure seemed so ghost-like in the gloom."

"I am so sorry," exclaimed Frank.
"Well now, that's just what you wanted,"
chimed in Jane. "If you hadn't been frighten-
ed it just wouldn't have been worth the trouble.
Isn't that so, Miss Dacre?"

"It did add to the sensation of wandering
through those dark tomb passages," said Miss
Dacre. "Oh, thank you, doctor."

"But," said the doctor, who had brought up
the wraps, "you really must not sit so long,
there is a heavy dew after sundown."

"What, not with this heavy cloak?" exclaimed
Mrs. Dacre.

"I thought you might be tired," said the
doctor, but he threw a light wrap round her
daughter Helen's shoulders, saying "shall we
go for a stroll, the moon is rising?"

Frank Clynton felt savage at this pale-faced
young medical man that no African sun seemed to
tan, what right had he to interrupt a chat that
was just getting interesting? He looked after
them as they strolled away, but Mrs. Dacre
compelled him to turn to her by saying: "Don't
you dread this terrible fever, Mr. Clynton?"

"Oh, but few get it on this lower part of
the Nile, Mrs. Dacre," he replied.

"I don't know; the doctor says we can't be
too careful."

"Well, he's just got to frighten people into
fleeing. That's what he's here for, I guess,"
chimed in Miss Whitehouse.

"Oh, I am sure Dr. Pembroke does not think
of fees."

"The bills come in at the end of the voyage,
I believe," said Frank.
"Oh, I could not have ventured on this terri-
ble journey without knowing a doctor was near.
I suffer, you know, Mr. Clynton, from a weak
heart," and Frank had to listen to many dis-
tressing symptoms. As he looked away he saw
the doctor with his back to the ship's side,

whilst the light from the crescent of the ruddy,
deep-golden moon, as it threw a golden wake on
the sweep of the Nile waters, lit up the face of
Helen Dacre. He would have liked to have
titled that doctor over the side.

The days went on right merrily on board the
Mehemet Ali. Land parties explored temples,
and dived into subterranean passages. Little
accidents and little ailments brought most of
the ladies to the doctor. One morning as I was
reading in the little saloon, I heard Miss Fan-
shaw, a fair-haired London girl, stop him with
the complaint: "Oh, doctor, my lips are so
rough: it's a terrible sand and heat!"

"I will make you up a little salve," said the
thin, weak voice of the doctor.

"Oh, thank you, you are kind," came the re-
sponse, and the interview ended.

Frank and the little American and the Dacres
had become fast friends; we were at the same
table for meals: but at other times the doctor
asserted his sway, and with a pretence of chat-
ting to Mrs. Dacre on her ailments, really talked
intimately with her daughter. After lunch in
the heat of the day, as the ship slowly churned
stream upwards, the passengers generally
lounged in deck chairs on the shady side of the
deck, but pretty often Miss Dacre might be
found seated in the sun with the doctor.

"That man's a perfect bore," said Frank one
day, as this sort of thing was going on.

"Write a sarcastic epigram on him."
"He is too thick-skinned to take it."
"Perhaps she is not," I said. "How would this
do?"

"Deserted was the sunny side,
'Twas crowded round the shady.
But in the end still there sat
The doctor and a lady."

"What's the good of that?" growled Frank.
"Don't know; ask Miss Jane Whitehouse."

I answered, I saw Frank scribble the lines
down, and he got up and walked away.

That night at dinner Miss Dacre was on my
right hand, and Frank was sitting opposite to
her, the little American on her left, when just
as the dessert appeared, Miss Jane produced a
sheet of notes paper with some rude Egyptian
hieroglyphics upon it—the usual winged orb
and comb, the sacred hawk, half moon and
circle, and two queer little figures. This she
handed to me, saying,

"That's some hieroglyphics I found in that
temple to-day; seems to me they are modern."

"The paper is modern enough," I said.
"Now I wonder if anyone can read them?"

Just think it out a bit.

I declined the task, and passed it on, wonder-
ing what the little woman was meaning. The
paper went the round of the table, but when it
came to the end, a man who professed to have a
fair knowledge of the hieroglyphics turned it
over and appeared to be waiting a translation of
it.

"Soxow! the Professor has got it," ex-
claimed Miss Whitehouse. "Now that might
be a real bit of old history. I just love history,
don't you, Mr. Clynton?"

"Why, his ancestors fought at Agincourt," I
exclaimed. "Has he not told you so? that ac-
counts for the y in his name."

"Is that so? Well now, that's just delicious.
To think that I should meet someone whose
ancestors fought at Agincourt. Why, we've got
all about it in the school books; but this history
about here is older."

"Life is the same, Miss Whitehouse. Human
nature never changes," remarked an old Scotch
traveller. "And perhaps those hieroglyphics
are a bit of homely life of long ago."

"The Professor's got them, they seem funny,"
the queer little drawings were being passed
back along the table, and smiles were lighting
the faces of those who looked at them, and then
turned to the back for the translation.

"Capital translation, Professor. Those old
Egyptians were very modern," said one.
"History repeats itself," said another.

"You don't say whether it was a temple or a
boat."

"Oh, a boat," said the Professor; "don't you
see the bark?"

(To be continued.)

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Canton, 29th June, 1901. [1643]

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
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Hongkong, 25th June, 1901. [1581]

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1901. [1646]

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H. M. 82,
Care of Daily Press Office.
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WE, the undersigned, beg to notify the
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This Beer speaks for itself.

RITCHIE & CO.,
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Hongkong, 25th June, 1901. [1592]

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Hongkong, 18th December, 1900. [1495]



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[1331]

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[313]

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[783-2]



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NOTICES OF FIRMS

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the
Colon, Mr. P. DE CHAMPEAUX
will assume the CHARGE of the above Com-
pany's Agency at this port.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1901. [1614]

NOTICE.

THE Bus'ness hitherto carried on by Messrs.
R. A. GUBBAY and M. H. MICHAEL
as SHABER and GENERAL BROKERS
will in future be conducted under the Style
and Firm of

GUBBAY & MICHAEL.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1901. [1645]

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. ROBERT
HAY BERRY MITCHELL will be
MANAGER of our Hongkong Business and
will sign our Firm per Pro.

H. PRICE & CO.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1901. [1648]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
Mr. CHEANG YUT FO is Authorised
to sign our Firm per PROCURATION from
this date during my Temporary Absence from
the Colony.

VESSELS ON THE BEATH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OUTWARDS.		DEPT.
FROM	STEAMERS	On
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCUS"	On 10th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STANTON"	On 23rd July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TANTALUS"	On 29th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 7th August.

HOMEWARDS.		TO SAIL
FOR	STEAMERS	On
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 11th July.
LONDON	"ALCINOUS"	On 23rd July.
LONDON	"PELEUS"	On 6th Aug.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"GLAUCUS"	On 15th July.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1901.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 6th July.
SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	On 6th July.
TIENTSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 10th July.
MANILA	"TAIWAN"	On or about 14th July.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"TAIWAN"	On or about 14th July.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1901.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA
OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

AMERICA MARU (via Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) THURSDAY, July 4, 1901, at Noon.

HONGKONG MARU (via Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, July 30, 1901, at Noon.

NIPPON MARU (via Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Aug. 24, 1901, at DAYLIGHT.

THE Twin-Screw Steamship

"AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on THURSDAY, the 4th July, 1901, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

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Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines. Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

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Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1901.

FOR SHANGHAI, PORT ARTHUR,
CHEFOO AND NEWCHANG.

THE Steamship

"HSIEH-HO." Captain Crawford, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 6th July, at 3 P.M.

For Freight, apply to SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
U. S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPETHE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CITY OF PEKING"	SATURDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
"GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.
"CHINA"	TUESDAY, 6th Aug. at Noon.
"DORIC"	THURSDAY, 15th Aug. at Noon.
"PERU"	SATURDAY, 31st Aug. at Noon.
"COPTIC"	TUESDAY, 10th Sept. at Noon.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamship "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 13th July, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of 24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special Rates (first class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original port of embarkation.

Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full-class fare from the United States, Canada or Europe, to a port of call in Japan or China and re-embark at such port of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$100 gold or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100 U.S. gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

GEO. ECKLEY,
ACTING AGENT.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA DIRECT.

THE Company's Steamship

"PERLA"

Captain G. T. Blazland, will be despatched for the above port on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 5 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light and is supplied with a Refrigerating Chamber.

A Doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1901.

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR ANPING (via SWATOW AND AMOY).

THE Company's Steamship

"MAIDZURU MARU." Captain K. Saitani, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1901.

TO IMPORTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

having established a REGULAR SERVICE OF STEAMERS FROM SEATTLE (Pacific Sound) to JAPAN, CHINA and the PHILIPPINES, in conjunction with the

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINES of the United States, are prepared to contract for the conveyance of Goods from the Pacific Coast and interior points of U.S.A. to the Orient.

THE Steamship

"KINTUCK." Sails from Seattle about the 10th of July.

Sails from Seattle about the 24th of July.

Sails from Seattle about the 10th of August.

Sails from Seattle about the 24th of August; and will be followed by the Company's regular sailings.

For further particulars, apply to THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S OFFICES, New York; To the Agents of the Company at Japan, China, Hongkong, Philippines and Straits; FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., General Western Agents, SEATTLE; or to GEO. SUTHERLAND, General Agent for the East, SHANGHAI.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1901.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRANI" will be despatched for the above port on or about 10th July, 1901.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1901.

GLEN LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLENESK" Captain J. Rafferty, will be despatched for the above ports on the 11th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1901.

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Agents for and in connection with THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Operating the New First Class Steamships "INDRAVELL," "INDRAPURA," "KNIGHT COMPANION" between HONGKONG and PORTLAND (OR.), calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"INDRAPURA" will be despatched for Portland (Or.) on or about the 12th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports.

For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1901.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ARARA." Captain Williamson, will be despatched for the above port on or about 1st August, 1901.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1901.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/4 A II American ship

"L. SCHEPP" will load for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN" Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1901.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!!

JUST LANDED A NEW STOCK OF ELEY'S and KYNOC'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT.

20 BORE CARTRIDGES.

16 " "

12 " "

10 " "

8 " "

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Hongkong, 3rd January, 1901.

S I E N T I N G.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1891.

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Mining and Milling Machinery.

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QUAN WAH & CO.

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Hongkong, 17th October, 1898.

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WITH THE PUNNI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Pundi pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000 whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be of invaluable occasional use.

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BY M. O'S.

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HONGKONG: 31st January, 1900.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, No. 4, Queen's Building, on SATURDAY, the 6th July prox., at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1901, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd inst. to the 6th prox., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1901.

THE WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Four per Cent. (One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Share) for the Six months ending 30th June, 1901, will be PAID on application to the Registered Shareholders in the above Company, on MONDAY, the 8th July, 1901.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to the 8th July, both days inclusive.

MEYER & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1901.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LIMITED.

INCORPORATED 21st DECEMBER, 1900, WITH A CAPITAL OF £1,000,000 IN SHARES OF £1 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA is Authorized by the CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED (hereinafter called the New Company) to issue Certificates to the Holders of Shares in the CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY (hereinafter called the Old Company) provisional Certificates for the fully paid up Shares of £1 each in the capital of the New Company to which the Shareholders in the Old Company are entitled under an agreement dated the 30th July, 1900.

Shareholders in the Old Company are entitled to receive 25 fully paid up Shares of £1 each in the New Company for every Share of 100 Tientsin Taels in the Old Company,

